

# The Lexington Intelligencer.

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## STONE'S FIERCE DENIAL.

### His Reply to Charges of Lobbying for Corporations.

### PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO STEPHENS.

Says he Answered these Charges in the Campaign.

The following is a verbatim copy of a letter sent to the Post-Dispatch by ex-Governor Stone with a request that it be published:

St. Louis, Dec. 2, 1902.  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

On yesterday I returned from an outing in the Ozark mountains of more than two weeks' duration. From the time I left to go on this expedition until I reached Springfield, Sunday evening, en route home, I did not see a newspaper. Since my return here, my attention has been called to several articles in the Post-Dispatch in the nature of personal attacks upon me. Except as to what follows, it is not my intention to reply to these articles, for the reason that the points covered by the indictments preferred by the Post-Dispatch were all fully exhausted by my enemies during the campaign just ended, and I then took occasion to make answer to the charges in a public speech, thousands of copies of which were printed and circulated broadcast over the state. I do not care to thrash this straw over again, and, besides, I make it a rule not to defend myself against personal attacks made upon me by unfriendly newspapers by entering into a discussion with the attacking papers.

I have but a single purpose in asking space in your columns at this time. On Sunday you printed an interview with ex-Governor Stephens devoted to me. I did not intend to make any reply whatever to the idiotic drivelling of this diminutive weakling, for he is too small to waste time or thought upon, and, besides, the day is already past when the word of this Lilliputian weighs for aught in public esteem. Since his betrayal of his party he has no standing in the democratic household, and republicans, while using him, I know despise him.

Of all the idiocies of this recent interview I will dignify but one with my notice, and this I do because the Post-Dispatch singled it out for special editorial attention only. The particular idiosyncrasy thus distinguished by the editorial attention of the Dispatch is the following, which I quote from the interview: "I was," said Stephens, "in a position to observe Stone's tactics clearly at that session of the legislature (1899). He was busy every night at the long distance telephone, calling up St. Louis, Kansas City and other important towns which are the citadels of the corporations. This constant use of the long distance 'phone by Stone at night got so annoying that finally I had to request the telephone company to keep the wires free for a certain length of time so that others might be able to use them." Now, as a matter of fact, I am confident I was not in Jefferson City, all told, more than a half dozen days or nights during the whole four months of that session of the legislature, and I cannot recall a single occasion when I ever used the long distance 'phone to talk with any person at St. Louis, Kansas City or any other place about any matter of legislation pending before the general assembly. I am confident I never once used the 'phone for any such purpose. The statement, therefore, which Mr. Stephens has made, quoted above, is an unmitigated damned lie.

W. J. Stone.

**Kils' Sunday Service.**  
According to the custom of the general order, the local lodge No. 749, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, will hold memorial services next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the opera house. There have been no deaths in the local lodge, still the members of the general order will be served. Elder Fred V. Look, of

Liberty, will deliver the sermon, and Mayor James A. Reed, of Kansas City, will make the address. An interesting musical programme is being arranged by Prof. E. J. Stark. There will be solos by Mrs. A. W. Allen, Mrs. Irving Tevis, Mr. Harry St. Clair and a cornet solo by Mr. Claude Coon. The quartette composed of Messrs. C. A. Phillips, Harry St. Clair, Claude Coon and Dr. T. B. Ramsey will sing two selections. The public is invited.

### Central Female College.

The third public recital by the School of Music was given at Central College on Monday evening, and the program consisted of the following:

1. Sonata Pathétique (first movement) - - - - - Beethoven
2. Tarantelle - - - - - Lack
3. Vocal, Love's Entreaties - Brackett
4. Spring Song - - - - - Kjerulf
5. Air de Ballet - - - - - Chaminade
6. Vocal, It Was Not So to Be - - - - - Nessler
7. Violin Solo, March (Tannhauser) - - - - - Wagner
8. Valse Caprice - - - - - Newland
9. Recitative and Aria (Cretation) - - - - - Haydn
10. Concerto, C Major (first Movement) with Reinecke Cadezoa - - - - - Beethoven

The first number was listened to with unusual interest because it is a composition played a great deal by professional pianists and attempted by almost every dilettante. Miss Burden delivered the selection with great vigor and freedom, with intelligent observance of recurring themes, and with the required contrast between the *grave* and *allegro*.

The Spring Song by Kjerulf was heard on a Central College program for the first time, and Miss Mansur displayed good musical taste and feeling in its rendition.

Miss Lyons is always heard with pleasure and her contribution to the program was highly enjoyable.

Miss Llewellyn sang the Recitative and Aria from the Creation with excellent effect. The long phrases were sung with a single breath, the beauty of which is often marred by those with less perfect command in respiration.

The First Concerto, by Beethoven, was a fitting close to the program, in which Miss Margaret Aull was veritably the heroine of an occasion. The electric light was withdrawn at the power house soon after she began her number, but the circumstance in no wise disconcerted the young lady who proceeded with the most admirable composure to the close. The Concerto is a favorite study at Central College and has been frequently heard in the concerts of the institution. Miss Aull's performance of the work was admirable, in which she won new honors for herself in ensemble playing.

### Admiral Dewey on Duty.

Admiral Dewey resumed active sea duty December 1 for the first time since his return to the United States from his ever memorable cruise in Philippine waters. His four-starred pennant was hoisted on the president's yacht, Mayflower, at the Washington navy yard about 9 o'clock, and accompanied by the members of his staff, the admiral sailed away to assume direct command of the large fleet engaged in the maneuvers in the Caribbean sea. The departure of the party was devoid of display, and the customary salute to the admiral was omitted at his request.

### Death of Mrs. Patterson.

Col. Sanford Sellers has received a telegram from Charles Patterson, a former student and graduate of W. M. A., now of Glenrock, Wyoming, announcing the death of his wife on December 2nd, leaving a daughter of ten months. Mrs. Patterson, nee Mabel Johnson, was well known here having been a student for several years at B. F. C. She will be buried at Independence, Mo., on Sunday, December 7th.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The Trusts Must be Restrained, but in Such Way as not to Hurt Them, he Says.

### ELASTIC BANK ISSUES ON UNCLE SAM'S SECURITY.

Still Harps on Reciprocity, Though From Blaine's Time till Now no Headway has Been Made.

President Roosevelt's message upon the most important subjects treated is as follows:

### TRUSTS.

In my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence; but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welder, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation, and we need not be over tender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage workers idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

No more important subject can come before the congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country cannot afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple

with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution. The congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that the power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority in the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

The congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the department of justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general.

### TARIFF.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance; and this end cannot be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Stability of economic policy must

always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff; and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary application of the principle to the shifting national needs. We must take scrupulous care that the reapplication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which (not to speak of the performance) would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad, and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage worker, like the well-being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American wage worker.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others, or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change can not with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well-being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures; and if the congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing

(Continued on page four.)

## SENSATION AT ODESSA.

### Disappearance of a Man Charged With Bigamy.

### HINTZ WANTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Was Married Again Four Years Ago in Kansas City.

Andrew B. Hintz, a prominent real estate dealer of Odessa, and an ordained minister of the Baptist church, in the work of which he took much interest, disappeared Tuesday night, following the receipt of a letter to the effect that he was wanted in Pennsylvania to answer to a charge of bigamy. Hintz was married in Kansas City four years ago to a Miss Lewis, a nurse in a hospital, who attended him through a spell of sickness. Shortly after his marriage he went to Odessa and at once became prominent there.

City Marshal Porter received a letter some days ago telling him that Hintz had a wife and a son almost grown in Pennsylvania and asking that he be kept under surveillance until an officer with a warrant could arrive for him. In some way Hintz got word of the letter and disappeared. The woman who is said to be the second Mrs. Hintz is prominent in social circles and is heartbroken over the revelation that has been made.

### Death of Mrs. Egle.

Died, at her home, on Franklin avenue, in this city, Friday morning, of old age and general debility, Mrs. Magdalena Egle, aged 84 years, 10 months and 17 days. Mrs. Egle was born in Bavaria and moved to this country with her husband, the late Joseph Egle, in 1845. She has lived in the home she occupied at the time of her death since 1847. The funeral will be held Sunday, conducted by Rev. H. A. Hohenwald. Mrs. Egle leaves a family of three sons and two daughters—Mrs. Phetzing, Miss Amelia, Charles, August and Lewis. All live here except Lewis, whose home is at McPherson, Kansas.

Mrs. Egle was a member of the German-Methodist church and was a devoted Christian woman.

### Suicide of R. L. Boteler.

Robert L. Boteler, a brother-in-law of Charles Royle, committed suicide at his home, 2004 Cleveland avenue, Kansas City, Thursday afternoon by shooting himself through the temple. He was for ten years chief clerk at the Ridenour-Baker Grocery company, but his health failed and he had to give up his position. He became city salesman for the same concern. For some months he has been doing nothing owing to the condition of his health. He was very despondent but his wife did not suspect any intention to commit suicide. He leaves three children, six, four and two years old. Mr. Boteler was known to many people here, having often visited here.

### Hotel Clerk Resigns.

Clark Venable, one of the popular clerks at Hotel Huckins for the past two or three years, as clever a gentleman as ever roomed a guest, has presented his resignation, effective December 15th, after which time he will be found in the office of Hotel Metropole, the leading hostelry of St. Joseph, Mo. The position came to Mr. Venable unsolicited, and a more competent gentleman could not have been chosen. His successor at Hotel Huckins has not yet been named.—Sedalia Democrat. The above will be read with pleasure by the many friends of Mr. Venable here.

### Important Change.

All of the division road offices on the Missouri Pacific have ceased to be offices of record and the work will be concentrated in the various superintendents' quarters all over the system. Among those who are affected by this change is L. A. Robertson, road clerk at Lexington. Mr. Robertson was offered a position with Superintendent Motter at Sedalia, but declined. He has not decided as yet where he will locate, however, we are sorry to state that he will leave Lexington.